BY J. L. PENNINGTON & CO

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

The following are the only terms of subscription to The Progress:

Daily paper, 1 month	$ 5 00
" 3 months	15 00
" 6 months	25 00
Weekly paper, 3 months	5 00
" 6 months	10 00

Always to be paid in advance, and paper stopped when the time paid for expires.

JOB PRINTING.

There being connected with the Progress establishment a Job Office equal to any in the City or State, we are prepared to execute all orders for BOOK and JOB PRINTING, in a neat and prompt manner.

DAILY PROGRESS.

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 23, 1864.

LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS.

SENATE.

TUESDAY, Nov. 22, 1864.

Mr. March, Senator from Rowan and Davie, was qualified and took his seat.

The Speaker announced the following standing Committees:

On Propositions and Grievances—Messrs. Smith, Aycock, Winstead, Speight, Odom, Blount, McCorkle and Jones.

Privileges and Elections—Messrs. Wright, Ellis, Bagley, Grier, Horton, Kirby and Saunders.

Judiciary—Messrs. Warren, Wright, Leitch, Bagle, Bryson, Winstead and Dick.

Internal Improvement—Messrs. Leitch, Horton, Matthews, Ellis, Straughn, Jones and Lassiter.

Claims—Messrs. Speight, Powell, Taylor, Adams, Snead, March and Ward.

Education and Literary Fund.—Messrs. Dick, Lassiter, Lindsay, McEachern, Bagley, Long and Whitford.

Banks and Currency.—Messrs. Bagley, Winstead, Long, Miller, Patton, Courts and Bryson.

Corporations.—Messrs. Arendell, Smith, Wynne, Harris, Berry, Blount and Aycock.

Agricultural.—Messrs. Powell, McEachern, McCorkle, Jones, Lindsay, Adams and Odom.

SENATE BRANCH OF JOINT STANDING COMMITTEE.

Finance.—Messrs. Wiggins, Pool, Court, Patterson, Berry, Long, Harris and Lassiter.

Deaf, Dumb and Blind Asylum.—Messrs. Arendell, Odom and Crump.

Swamp Lands.—Messrs. Lindsay, Wynne and Mann.

Public Buildings and Grounds.—Messrs. Berry and Powell.

Public Library.—Messrs. Ellis, Speight and Lassiter.

Cherokee Lands and Western Turnpikes.—Messrs. Bryson, Horton and Patton.

Insane Asylum.—Messrs. Pool, Miller and Arendell.

Military Affairs.—Messrs. Stubbs, Patton and Pitchford.

Committee on Enrolled Bills for the West.—Messrs. Winstead, Lassiter and Leitch.

A message was received from the House informing the Senate of the organization of that body.

Messrs. Leitch and Winstead were appointed the Senate branch of a joint committee to wait upon the Governor and inform him of the organization of the two Houses.

Messrs. Lassiter and Pool were appointed the Senate branch of a joint committee to prepare rules for the government of the two Houses.

Mr. Leitch, from the joint committee to wait upon the Governor, reported that his Excellency would communicate in writing, with the two Houses, at 12, M., at which hour the message was received and read, and five copies for each member ordered to be printed.

On motion of Mr. Wright a message was sent to House proposing to go into an election for State Printer at 2 o'clock. Messrs Wiggins and Adams were appointed to superintend the election.

Mr. Jones in behalf of Mr. Holden, present State Printer, said that he was requested by Mr. Holden to return his thanks to the Senate, and to say to that body that having executed the State Printing for two years past at considerable pecuniary sacrifice, he did not desire a re election.

Mr. Wiggins nominated Mr. J. B Neathery, who received 45 votes.

Mr. Wiggins reported the whole number of votes cast to be 139, of which Mr. Neathery received 104, Mr. Gorman, 30, Mr. Holden 7, Mr. Pennington 4, scattering 4.

Adjourned to 10 o'clock to morrow.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The House was called to order at 11 o'clock, a. m.

Prayer by the Rev. J. M. Atkinson.

The journal of yesterday was read and approved.

The following members appeared and were qualified, viz: Messrs. Beam, Alford, Crawford, Davis and Russell.

A message was received from the Senate announcing the due organization of that body.

Also a message proposing to raise a joint select committee to wait on His Excellency, the Governor, and announce their organization and their readiness to receive any message he might wish to communicate. Concurred in.

Also, a message from the Senate proposing to raise a joint committee to establish rules of order to regulate the intercourse between the two bodies. Concurred in.

Mr. Shepherd offered a resolution proposing that the rules of the last session be held operative until others should be adopted for the government of the House—Adopted.

On motion of Mr. Waugh a committee was appointed to prepare rules for the government of the House.

Mr. Waugh introduced a resolution in favor of W. S. Webster, which passed its several readings.

Mr. Phillips introduced "a bill to incorporate the Bingham School."

Mr. Love a bill repealing all laws exempting State and other officers from conscription.

Mr. Fowle, a bill to amend the 5th section of an act entitled "an act to restore the Courts and for other purposes." Passed its several readings under suspension of the rules.

The committee appointed to wait on his Excellency, the Governor reported that he would communicate by message at 12 o'clock m. At noon the message was received and read. On motion five copies of the message and two of the accompaning documents for each member were ordered to be printed.

The vote for State Printer being declared, Mr. Neathery was found to have received 104 out of 139 votes cast and was accordingly declared elected, after which the House adjourned.

BOARD OF INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.—We learn from the *Conservative* that this Board met in the Executive office on Saturday last. Present Gov. Vance and Henry Nutt, Esq. The following appointments were made:

Messrs. W. A. Wright, of New Hanover, Col. G. W. Collier, of Wayne, and W. W. Brickell, of Halifax, Directors, on the part of the State, for the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad, and O. G. Parsley, Esq., of New Hanover, State Proxy.

Col. W. L. Smith, of New Hanover, State Proxy on the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad.

Messages uncalled for remaining in the Telegraph office, November 22d: J. J. Patterson, J. B. Carpenter.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.—Sketches of Nassau and Battle of Great Bethel, by Frank I. Wilson.

Creech & Litchford—Negro woman and children at auction.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SKETCHES OF NASSAU.
AND
BATTLE OF GREAT BETHEL,
By FRANK I. WILSON,
MAY BE HAD OF THE AUTHOR, OR AT THE Book Stores. Nov 23 2t

NEGRO WOMAN AND CHILDREN AT AUCTION.

ON SATURDAY NEXT, THE 26TH NOVEMBER, we will sell in front of our Sales room, a NEGRO WOMAN and three CHILDREN, at auction.
CREECH & LITCHFORD,
Nov 23 2t Auctioneers.

THE DAILY PROGRESS.

VOL. VI RALEIGH, WEDNESDAY, NOV. 23, 1864 NO. 10.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

SPECIAL DISPATCHES FOR THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.

Entered according to act of Congress, in the year 1861, by J. G. Thrasher, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Confederate States of the Northern District of Georgia.

From Georgia.

AUGUSTA, Nov. 21.—A raiding party of the enemy tapped the Central Road at Griswoldville at 3 o'clock Sunday afternoon. A lumber train was captured and destroyed. Nothing else known except that firing was heard a few hours afterwards. The movement of Sherman upon Macon was simply a feint for the purpose of concentrating our forces. Their raid upon the Central Railroad is for the purpose of keeping them there whilst the whole force of the enemy moves upon and captures Augusta or Savannah. Sherman did not advance his infantry farther down the Macon and Western Railroad than Griffin, but his cavalry came as far as Barnesville. He has crossed the Oconee with his infantry near Indian Springs. The whole force of the enemy is moving in this direction.—Their advance was 3 miles from Union Point at 11 o'clock this morning.

Later from the North.

RICHMOND, Nov. 21.—The Philadelphia "Inquirer" of the 19th received.

Great excitement prevailed at Memphis on the 18th in consequence of reports that Beauregard was marching against the city with a large force from Corinth.

The Chicago "Journal" says a furloughed officer of Sherman's staff states that he has been ordered, when his leave expired, to rejoin his command at Savannah.—The Louisville "Journal" of the 18th says Thomas is at Pulaski with the 4th and 23d army corps and heavy details of other corps.

Gold 218½.

The Baltimore "American" says Grant, accompanied by a portion of his staff, arrived at Baltimore Friday on his way to Burlington, on a brief visit to his family.—The same paper says the blockading squadron will soon be largely increased and rendered so strong that it will be impossible for vessels to run through them.

St. Louis telegram says Sherman's army consisted of four corps, commanded by Jeff. C. Davis, Osterhaus, Blair and Slocum.

Congressional.

RICHMOND, Nov. 21.—In the Senate Mr. Semmes submitted a resolution declaring that the quantity, quality and value of articles deliverable as tax in kind be ascertained, in case of disagreement between the tax payer and assessor, by disinterested parties. After a protracted debate the further consideration of the resolution was postponed until to-morrow.

The Hou e adopted a resolution re affirming the declaration of last session of the unalterable determination of the people of the Confederate States never, upon any terms, to have any affiliation, political or otherwise, with the people engaged in the invasion of our soil or of butchering our citizens.

Mr. Foote, in a personal explanation, delivered a philippic against the Editor of the "Examiner" for a criticism upon his speech Saturday in favor of referring peace proposition, if submitted by the United States, to the Sovereign States.

RICHMOND, Nov. 22.—In the Senate Mr. Henry, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a bill increasing the compensation of free negroes employed in the army, and authorizing the impressment of forty thousand slaves. The bill was placed on the calendar.

A message was received from the President in response to the resolution of Mr. Maxwell, stating that no State of the United States had intimated a willingness, directly or indirectly, to enter into convention for the cessation of hostilities or other purpose.

The House passed the Senate bill authorizing the exchange of six per cent. coupon bonds for seven-thirties. Vo es also a resolution of thanks to Gen. Forrest, officers and men for victories recently gained. Nothing further of interest in open session.

From Richmond.

RICHMOND, Nov. 21.—It is reported there was a fight at Strawberry Plains to-day and three hundred negroes killed. No official news.

A FEW IMPORTANT FACTS
IN REGARD TO
THE "SOUTHERN HEPATIC PILLS."

1. THEY ARE PREPARED FROM THE BEST quality of Medicine by the discoverer, now an aged Minister of the Gospel, and are safe.
2. They have been known for years and tested by thousands.
3. Five hundred persons are known to have been cured by them.
4. They are not recommended by the proprietor for everything, but only for diseases which arise from disordered livers.
5. Directions and certificates accompany each box and these certificates are from well known and most respectable individuals.
6. Correspondents recommend them as good for Liver Disease, Chills and Fevers, Pneumonia, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Billious Fevers, Billious Rheumatism, Worms, Pluriesy, Bronchitis, &c.
7. Several gentlemen state that the use of these Pills has been to them an annual saving of from $100 to $200; they are the best plantation medicine ever offered to the public.
8. Some Physicians of the highest standing prescribe them to their patients, and hundreds of boxes have been sold to regular practitioners.
9. During the last quarter 2,880 boxes have been sold to Druggist, one in South Carolina, and one in North Carolina—and some time ago over 3,700 boxes were ordered by Druggists in one town in Virginia.

☞Price, $3 a box. For $30 a dozen boxes will be sent to any address. A very liberal discount to Druggists and country merchants. Cash (new currency) to accompany orders.

FOR SALE IN NORTH CAROLINA AS FOLLOWS

Asheville, E. J. Aston,	Lincolnton, S. P. Sherrill,
Albemarle, J. M. Bivins,	Louisburg, J. Clifton,
Chapel Hill, R. B. Saunders,	Marion, Wm. Wakefield,
Charlotte, J. Nye Hutchinson,	Pittsboro, J. Long,
" F. S. Carr,	Raleigh, Williams & Haywood,
Clinton, Hubbard & Mosley,	" P. F. Pescud,
Concord, J. Reid,	Rockingham, J. P. Northam,
Enfield, J. Cohen,	Salisbury, Henderson & Ennis,
Fayetteville, N. A. Stedman & Co.	Shelby, R. Froneberger,
Greensboro, Porter & Gorrell,	Wadesboro, W. O. Bennett,
Goldsboro, Lucas & Moore,	Whiteville, E. Haynes.
Halifax, J. O'Brien,	Wilmington, Walker Meares
Henderson, Wyche & Co.	" H. McLin,
Lexington, J. P. Stimson,	" W. H. Lippitt,
Address,	GEORGE W. DEEMS,
July 25-dtaw&w1m	Goldsboro, N. C.

FOR SALE.

NORTH CAROLINA 6 PER CENT. BONDS OLD issue. Also new N. C. 6 per cent. Bonds.
Sept. 10-dtf W. R. RICHARDSON & CO.

NORTH CAROLINA LEGISLATURE--SESSION 1864.

This body met on Monday, the 21st instant. We give below a full and correct list of the members elect to the two branches:

SENATE.

Pasquotank and Perquimans—W H Bagley.
Camden and Currituck—D McD Lindsey.
Gates and Chowan—M L Eure.
Hyde and Tyrrell—Edward L Mann
Northampton—J B Odom.
Hertford—James M Wynn.
Bertie—John Pool.
Martin and Washington—J R Stubbs.
Halifax—Mason L Wiggins.
Edgecombe and Wilson—J H Powell.
Pitt—Dr E J Blount.
Beaufort—E J Warren.
Craven—N A Whitford.
Carteret and Jones—Dr F M Arendell.
Greene and Lenoir—J P Speight.
New Hanover—(vacancy.)
Duplin—W R Ward.
Onslow—Isaac N Saunders.
Bladen, Brunswick and Columbus—John W Ellis.
Cumberland and Harnett—W B Wright.
Sampson—William Kirby.
Wayne—Benj Aycock.
Johnston—T D Snead.
Wake—W D Jones.
Nash—A J Taylor.
Franklin—W Harris.
Warren—Dr T J Pitchford.
Granville—R W Lassiter.
Person—C S Winstead.
Orange—John Berry.
Alamance and Randolph—Hon. Giles Mebane.
Chatham—E H Straughn.
Moore and Montgomery—Dr J M Crump.
Richmond and Robeson—Giles Leith.
Anson and Union—Col W C Smith.
Guilford—Robt P Dick.
Caswell—William Long.
Rockingham—D W Courts.
Necklenburg—W M Grier.
Cabarrus and Stanly—Dr J E McEachern.
Rowan and Davie—W B March.
Cavidson—Henderson Adams.
Stokes and Forsyth—J E Matthews.
Ashe, Surry, &c—W H A Speer (dead.)
Iredell, Wilkes, &c—A M Bogle.
Burke, McDowell, &c—S F Patterson.
Lincoln, Gaston and Catawba—M L McCorkle.
Rutherford, Polk, &c—Dr W J T Miller.
Buncombe, Henderson, &c—M Patton.
Macon, Haywood, &c—S B Tyson.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Alamance—R Y McAden, C F Faucett.
Alexander—J M Carson.
Anson—A J Dargan, L L Polk.
Ashe—Mr McMillan.
Beaufort—Hon R S Donnell, D M Carter.
Bertie—P T Henry, Jas Bond.
Bladen—J W Ross.
Brunswick—D L Russell, Jr.
Burke—J J Erwin.
Buncombe—J M Gudger.
Cabarrus—P B C Smith.
Chatham—J H Headen, W J Headen, W P Hadley.
Caldwell—J M Isbell.
Camden—W A Duke.
Carteret—Stephen D Pool.
Caswell—Montford McGehee, S S Harrison.
Catawba—W P Reinhardt.
Cumberland and Harnett—Hon J G Shepherd, A D McLean, Dr John McCormick.
Cherokee—G W Hays.
Chowan—L C Benbury.
Cleaveland—D Beam, J W Gidney.
Columbus—Forney George.
Craven—Wm Lane, T H Gaskins.
Currituck—
Davie—E F Johnston.
Duplin—Zach Smith, R B Houston.
Davidson—C F Lowe, Lewis Hanes.
Edgecombe—David Cobb, L D Farmer.
Franklin—W K Davis.
Forsythe—W H Wheeler, W B Stipe.
Gaston—W T Shipp.
Gates—Richard Bond.
Greene—H H Best.
Guilford—D F Caldwell, A Clapp, A S Holton.
Granville—P P Peace, E Grissom, J S Amis.
Halifax—H Joyner, A H Davis.
Haywood—Samuel Love.
Henderson—M M Patton.
Hertford—J B Vann.
Hyde—Mr Gibbs.
Iredell—T A Allison, L Q Sharpe.
Jackson—W A Enloe.
Johnston—W A Smith, W G Banks.
Jones—F G Simmons.
Lenoir—Allen W Wooten.
Lincoln—Ambrose Costner.
Macon—J M Lyle.
Madison—W H Brown.
Martin—S W Ogtterbridge.
McDowell—W F Craige.
Mecklenburg—John L Brown, E C Grier.
Montgomery—E H Davis.
Moore—Elam J Harrington.
Nash—G C Lewis.
New Hanover—Saml J Person, J R Hawes.
Northampton—S T Stancil, W J Rogers.
Orange—S F Phillips, W N Patterson.
Onslow—A J Murrill.
Pasquotank—W E Mann.
Perquimans—J H Riddick.
Person—John W Cunningham.
Pitt—B G Albritton, C Perkins.
Randolph—Joel Asheworth, E T Blair.
Rowan—E E Shober, W H Crawford.
Richmond—B F Little.
Robeson—David Bethune, T J Morisey.
Rockingham—Mr. Strong, A S Boyd.
Rutherford—J L Carson, A R Bryan.
Sampson—L A Powell, Patrick Murphy.
Stanly—R Harris.
Stokes—W H Flynt.
Surry—Mr Waugh.
Tyrrell—
Union—C Austin.
Wake—D G Fowle, G H Alford, C J Rogers.
Wayne—M K Crawford, J M Cabo.
Warren—W T Alston, T J Judkins.
Washington—L C Latham.
Wautauga—Wm Horton.
Wilkes—A S Calloway, P T Horton.
Yadkin—A C Cowles.
Yancy—D M Young.

TAX IN KIND.

THE ASSESSORS FOR WAKE COUNTY WILL B in Raleigh on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday of each week in November and December, for the purpose of assessing the tax in kind of Corn, Fodder, Molasses, Sugar, Peas, Beans Ground Peas, &c.

We want every good citizen to give in for the soldiers' wives, ladies and infirm persons of their neighborhoods.

Those who have not listed their Wheat, Oats, Rye, Hay and Wool, can also list at the above times.

F. G. FOSTER,
NATHAN IVEY. } Assessors.
Nov 21-d3w&wtd

PRINTING!

THE
"DAILY PROGRESS OFFICE,"
Having a good assortment of Material, an extensive variety of type and one of the finest
POWER PRESSES
In the Confederacy, is prepared to turn out all kinds o
Job Printing
In the best style of the art and at prices as reasonable as can be afforded in these times.

We promise that all work entrusted to us shall be promptly, neatly and expeditiously executed. Orders solicited.
J. L. PENNINGTON & CO.
Raleigh, June 18, 1864.

☞Thirty cents for Rags.—Thirty cents a pound will be paid for all clean Cotton an Linen rags delivered at the Progress office.

OUR ONLY TERMS.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES TO THE PROGRESS—INDUCEMENT TO RAISE CLUBS.

The following terms of subscription to the Progress, announced the 1st of October, will be strictly adhered to in all cases, and all money received will be credited in accordance with these figures:

Daily paper, six months	$25.00
" " Three months	15.00
" " One month	5.00
Weekly paper, three months	5.00
" " six months	10.00

To any person sending us *five* subscribers to the Daily or Weekly paper, for three or six months, we will send a copy of the paper for the same length of time, *gratis*.

Persons not convenient to an Express Office may send money by mail without much risk. The paper is stopped in all cases when the time paid for expires, and subscribers should note the time or watch for the Cross Mark and renew before the time runs out, and then they will not miss the paper.

SKETCHES OF NASSAU.

BY FRANK I. WILSON.

THIS WORK, OF ABOUT 100 PAGES, IS NOW in the hands of the printer, and will be ready soon. It embraces what the writer either saw or heard from reliable sources, and will be printed on fine white paper.

Some of the contents are: Nassau as it was, and as it is; Population; White Folks; Colored Population; Soil; Products; Stock; Dogs; Chicken Cocks; Lying at Quarantine; Government; Shipping; Squalls; Musquittoes; Snarks, and other Ocean Products; The Parson on Sea-Sickness, &c., &c.

Sent free of postage for $3 per copy; five or more copies to one address $2 50 per copy. Send orders to
FRANK I. WILSON.

Papers in the State publishing the above will have a copy of the work sent them free of postage.
Oct 12 tf

A NEW BOOK—THE BATTLE OF GREAT BETHEL.
BY FRANK I. WILSON.

THIS LITTLE VOLUME WILL BE READY IN A few days, well printed on fine, white English paper. Every North Carolinian should have a copy. Price $1 50 per single copy; 5 copies for $7; and 10 copies for $12 50. On the receipt of the money the work will be sent free of postage.
Address FRANK I. WILSON,
Raleigh, N. C.

Newspapers in the State copying the above, or noticing editorially, by sending me a marked copy, will have the book sent to them free of postage. F. I. W.
Sept 30-tf

WOOL NOTICE.

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT,
Raleigh, June 9, 1864.

I AM NOW PREPARED TO EXCHANGE COTTON Yarn, for Wool, upon the following terms, viz:

One bunch of Yarn for three pounds washed Wool, and one bunch for four pounds unwashed.

Agents have been appointed to make the exchange at the following places: Oxford, Tarboro', Kinston, Catherine Lake, Concord Richingham, Hendersonville, Statesville, Roxboro', Asheville, Pittsboro', Louisburg, Fayetteville, Colerain, and at this place.

Persons shipping wool to this place will please mark on the package who they are from and the cotton yarn will be forwarded immediately.

I hope the people will patriotically respond to the above notice, as the Wool is for clothing the N. C. Troops.
H. A. DOWD, A. Q. M., N. C. A.
July 2-d&wtf

Secretary's Office,
WILMINGTON & WELDON R. R. Co.,
Wilmington, Nov. 9th, 1864.

THE TWENTY-NINTH ANNUAL MEETING OF the Stockholders of the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad Company will be held in Wilmington on Wednesday, the 23d instant.
J. W. THOMPSON,
Nov 12-dtm Secretary.

Goldsboro' State Journal, Tarboro' Southerner, Petersburg Express, Raleigh Confederate, Raleigh Progress, publish twice a week till meeting.

NURSE AND HOUSE GIRL WANTED.

WANTED TO HIRE A GOOD GIRL OR WOMAN to attend children and do housework. For a servant of good character a good home may be secured and a good price obtained. Address "X," Progress office.
Nov 4-dtf

LEAD WANTED.

$2.00 PER POUND WILL BE PAID FOR ALL Lead delivered at
Sept 5-dtf PROGRESS OFFICE.

DOORKEEPERSHIP TO THE SENATE.

THE SUBSCRIBER RESPECTFULLY ANNOUNces himself a CANDIDATE for the office of PRINCIPAL DOORKEEPER to the next SENATE of North Carolina. He has been in the war ever since April, 1861, and is now disabled and on light duty. If elected he pledges himself to a faithful discharge of duty.
October 25-dtd W. J. SAUNDERS.

Confederate, Conservative, Fayetteville Observer, Wilmington Journal, and Salisbury Watchman please copy and send accounts to W. J. S., Raleigh.

SURGERY FOR FIELD AND HOSPITAL

I AM NOW PREPARED TO SUPPLY MY WORK on Surgery to subscribers and others who may wish to purchase it.

On the receipt of $5.00, the book will be sent by mail postage paid. EDWARD WARREN, M. D.,
Aug 21-tf Raleigh, N. C.

SUPERIOR WAX CANDLES

CONSTANTLY ON HAND AND FOR SALE.—Highest market price paid for Beeswax and Tallow,
by MRS. ALBERT JOHNSTON,
Sept 5-dtf Hillsboro' st. Raleigh, N. C.

CITY OF RALEIGH.

Mayor—Wm. H. Harrison.

COMMISSIONERS.

Western Ward—W. H. Tucker, Alex. Creech and P Overby.

Middle Ward—W. R. Richardson, Augustus L. Lougee and S. W. Scott.

Eastern Ward—Dr. W. H. McKee, J. J. Overby and N. S. Harp.

J. J. Christopher is Clerk to the Board and City Tax Collector.

W. R. Richardson is City Treasurer.

Town Constables—J. J. Betts, Chief—N. V. Dento Assistant.

K. P. Battle, City Attorney.

J L Pennington, City Printer.

F. G. King, Weigh Master.

NIGHT WATCH.

Captain—T. D. Sledge.

Watchmen—E. A. Johnston, Wm. Beevers, Wm. C Parker, M. C. Luter, C. A. Driver and Wm. Overby.

The last Wednesday night of each month is the time fixed for the regular meetings of the Board.

☞Business Notice.—The expenses attending the publication of the Progress are enormous and have to be paid promptly, and we must do a cash business or none at all. We must demand cash from all save those business men of the city who have accounts with the office, and parties at a distance are expected to remit promptly when bills are sent. We have no time to collect bills and don't want to make any charges. There never was a better time to pay debts than the present, and all who owe us are requested and expected to pay at once.

ADVERTISING RATES.

The following rates will be charged for all advertisements inserted in the *Daily* and *Weekly Progress*:

ONE SQUARE OF EIGHT LINES, OR LESS.

One day	$3 00	One week	$18 00
Two days	6 00	Two weeks	36 00
Three days	9 00	Three weeks	54 00
Four days	12 00	One month	72 00
Five days	15 00	Two months	144 00

Fifty words, or eight lines or less, count a square, and additional squares will be charged the same. Advertisements inserted once, twice or three times a week will be charged $4 a square for every insertion.

When sent by letter, the money must accompany the advertisement. Marriages, Deaths, Religious and other Notices charged as advertisements, and must be paid in advance.

SCHEDULE OF MAIL ARRANGEMENTS.

Eastern opens daily at	7 A M
Northern, via R & G R R daily at	1 P M
" " N C R R " "	11 A M
Western, " " " "	11 A M
Augusta, " " " "	11 A M
Fayettiville, " " "	9 A M
Eagle Rock, Mondays, Thursdays & Saturdays, at	12 M
Carthage, Thursdays at	11 A M
Summerville, Wednesdays at	5 P M
Leesburg, " at	12 M
Roxboro', " at	12 M
Eastern closes daily at	9 A M
Northern, via R & G R R, at	9 A M
" " N C R R, at	9 P M
Western, " " at	9 P M
Augusta, " " at	9 P M
Fayettsville, at	12½ P M
Eagle Rock, Mondays, Thursdays & Saturdays, at	2 P M
Carthage, Wednesdays, at	6 A M
Summerville, Thursdays at	9 A M
Leesburg, Wednesdays at	1 P M
Roxboro', via Rogers' Store Wednesdays at	1 P M

Office open from 7 A M to 9:30 A. M., and from 11 A. M to 6 P M, during the week.

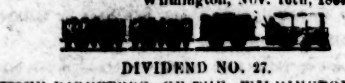
On Sunday from 7 A M to 8 A M, and from 1 P M to 2 P. M.

Persons are required to transact their business during office hours.

WANTED,

$6,000 VIRGINIA BANK BILLS.
$6,000 NORTH CAROLINA BANK BILLS.
COUPONS OLD NORTH CAROLINA SIXES.
COUPONS NORTH CAROLINA RAILROAD
OLD NORTH CAROLINA SIX PER CENT. BONDS.
JOHN G. WILLIAMS, & CO.,
Nov 21-3t* Bankers & Brokers.

Secretary's Office,
WILMINGTON & WELDON R. R. Co.,
Wilmington, Nov. 16th, 1864.



DIVIDEND NO. 27.

THE DIRECTORS OF THE WILMINGTON AND Weldon Railroad Company have declared a Dividend of Twenty per cent. on the Capital Stock payable to the Stockholders on and after the 23d inst. The Books for transfer of Stock are closed until after that date.
J. W. THOMPSON, Sec'y.
Nov 21 3t

Tarboro' Southerner Raleigh Progress, Raleigh Confederate, Goldsboro' State Journal, copy 3 times.

MANER & JORDAN'S.

BY an EXPERIENCED BAKER. PARTIES, PAMILIES, &c., supplied at short notice. Many other GOOD FAMILIES may be found at
Nov 12-dtf

IN GREAT VARIETY, MADE AFTER THE OLD FASHION,
CAKES, CAKES, CAKES!

COTTON YARNS, COTTON YARNS
IN EXCHANGE FOR
BEESWAX, TALLOW AND LARD.

I WILL EXCHANGE COTTON YARNS FOR BEESwax, Tallow and Lard, in either large or small quantities, or I will pay the highest cash price for the same.
Address, R. T. BERRY,
Nov 19 d&wtf Graham, N. C.

BARGAIN IN NEGROES!

A FAMILY OF VERY LIKELY HOUSE AND Plantation Servants, five men and boys, three women and two children, all intelligent and trustworthy, are offered for sale *privately*.

They would be exchanged, at very low prices, for a small farm convenient to a railroad. Enquire of the Editor.
Nov 19 d3t

☞Confederate copy 3 times and send bill to Progress Office.

STOLEN,

FROM MY OFFICE BETWEEN THE HOURS OF twelve o'clock last night and nine o'clock this morning, my BOOK OF ACCOUNTS, settled and unsettled, for the years '63 and '64. It is a large Ledger and contains all the charges for my professional labors during the above mentioned period of time. It cannot, under any circumstances, be of service to another save for its leather cover and remaining blank leaves, while it is of incalculable value to me.

I will give two hundred dollars reward for the recovery of it, and no questions asked.
Nov 22-3t CHAS. E. JOHNSON.

NOTICE.

TO THE JUSTICES OF THE PEACE OF WAKE COUNTY.

YOU ARE ALL HEREBY REQUESTED TO MEET at the Court House in the city of Raleigh on THURSDAY next at 10 o'clock, A. M., for the purpose of transacting important County business.
Nov 22-d3t J. J. FERRELL C. C. C,.

FOR THE SOLDIERS.

I WILL LEAVE HILLSBOROUGH AND GREENSborough on the 24th of this month, with boxes for the prisoners of war, and for the hospitals at Richmond.

I will also leave on the 15th December with boxes for Army of Northern Virginia.
Nov 15-dtd W. A. THOMPSON.

2,000 LBS. SUPERIOR BONE BLACK FOR SALE.

THE ABOVE ARTICLE IS USED FOR THE MANufacture of Blacking and black painting of every kind. Railroad Companies would do well to purchase it to paint Engines and Cars with. It is equal in quality to Patent Black.
A. JOHNSON,
Sept 5-dtf Raleigh, N. C.

BOXES FOR SOLDIERS.

ALL BOXES FOR SOLDIERS OR PRISONERS of War from North Carolina, delivered to the following named persons will be promptly forward free of charge:

Sprague Brothers, Salisbury
Dr D F Summey, Ashville
Dr W A Collett, Morganton
Dr J W Allison, Statesville
Dr J L Neagle, Greensboro
Mr A Hagan, Charlotte
Mr Edward Hege, Salem
Capt J N McDowell, Raleigh
Joseph A Worth, Fayetteville
E Murray & Co., Wilmington
Mr P L Bond, Tarboro
Mr J A J Askew, Colerain
Mr P L Roberts, Murfresboro

The boxes should be well hooped, properly marked, and delivered in time for my Special Messenger who leaves Raleigh on the first day of every month
EDWARD WARREN,
Oct 31-d&w1m Surgeon General N C.

Fayetteville Observer, State Journal, Greensboro Patriot, People's Press, Salisbury Watchman, Charlotte Democrat, Ashville News copy one month.

W. R. RICHARDSON & CO.,
BROKERS AND STOCK AUCTIONEERS,
RESPECTFULLY SOLICIT CONSIGNMENTS.
Oct 20- RALEIGH, N. C.

☞How to Send us Money.—Never send by mail when you can send by Express. All money sent by Express at our expense. Those sending us money by mail must do so at their own risk.

☞Any of our friends receiving important news from the army by private letter or telegrams, will confer a great favor on us by sending or leaving them at

DAILY PROGRESS.

RALEIGH, N. C.

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 23, 1864.

WATCH FOR THE CROSS MARK.

To save our subscribers the trouble of making enquires by letter, we shall hereafter make a cross mark on the margin of the paper when the time paid for is about to expire, and if not promptly renewed the paper will be stopped. Watch for the cross mark and send on money to renew in time.

The War.

It is probable that the campaign in Virginia may be closed for the present year. Early has driven Sheridan, and Sheridan has driven Early, and now neither of them is exactly where he would like to be. Early has succeeded, however, in holding Sheridan off, thus leaving Lee and Grant to march and countermarch, and occasionally fight, by themselves. Grant has tried almost every approach to Richmond, but Lee and his invincibles have everywhere met him and thwarted his designs.

If no very brilliant success, so far as fighting is concerned, and no decisive victories have crowned our arms, yet, like a lion at bay, Lee has stood and so awed the hordes of the enemy that they have not dared to throw themselves upon him. His bayonets have everywhere stood ready to impale them, and they know it and durst not leap upon them. The loss of life on both sides has been fearful, but much greater on the part of the foe than on our part. Our success in Virginia rests mostly on the fact that we have prevented the onward march of the enemy—that we have staid his career, and now hold him back from further desolating our country.—Our enemies can boast of nothing there. They have made some successful and some disastrous raids; but their purposes have not been accomplished—their aims have not been attained. So far, the campaign to them has been a failure; and their failure is our chief success.

Now the rains and snows and cold must bind both armies down to comparative quiet. In sight of each other, in many places in speaking distance, they will be in what will probably be called, by way of courtesy, "winter quarters," until the genial sun of springtime shall again call them forth to imbrue their hands in each other's blood. Heaven pity the poor soldiers in the cold trenches and comfortless tents!

But while we may expect comparative calm to the North of us, we must look for stormy times to the South of us. The movements of Hood and Sherman are now attracting the principal share of attention. It is useless to deny that Sherman is skillful and daring; and there can be but little doubt that he aims at the capture of Macon, Augusta and other places, and ultimately, Charleston. Hood is brave and skillful also; but we fear his army is not sufficient to cope with Sherman's. If Sherman succeeds, his success will indeed be great, for he must surmount obstacles of a very formidable nature. The next few weeks will tell. If the spirit of resistance in Sherman's front is as great as we hope it is, we do not think he can succeed; but unless we have wrongly read the signs of the times in the Cotton States, the spirit of resistance there has much subsided, its ardor cooled, and its patriotism been dampened. We hope we are mistaken, and that the proof will soon be exhibited. Our motto is to fight, and to fight fiercely while we do fight, but to keep trying to negotiate for peace; and at all hazards let us fight until an honorable peace can be obtained by negotiation, and what we mean by an honorable peace is such an one as the people will accept, whether it comes up to the inflated ideas of some of the "originals" or not.

Troubles.

"Behold how good and how pleasant a thing it is for brethren to dwell together in harmony." This language has been called to mind by the conduct of those Siamese Twins, the *Confederate* and *Conservative*, of this city. The sops are thrown out to both, both State and Confederate, but it sometimes happens that the *Conservative* gets the larger share of State sop, and then the *Confederate* gets its back up and acts naughtily towards the *Conservative*, towards Gov. Vance, and towards the whole joint stock concern generally. The *Conservative* gets indignant—pitches thoughtlessly into the *Confederate*, and riles that establishment promiscuously. *Confed.* returns to the charge with all its reserves and all its re-invigorated forces. *Conserv.* sees its mistake—brother *Confed.* is dangerous when mad—brother *Confed.* is not discreet and may let some cat out of some wallet. The question does not arise whether it is best to "negotiate" or to "fight it out," but *Conserv.* merely asks itself, "shall I negotiate or back out?" and this question it thus solves, or does not solve, in its issue of yesterday:

"The *Conservative* is not responsible for any exhibition of strong party feeling among our people, and it will not engage in angry partizan or personal controversy. Our friends of the *Confederate* are assured that there is no change in Gov. Vance nor in the principles of the *Conservative*. The recent course of the *Confederate* only brought the fire out of the steel. The press has a great work before it, and a better work than partizan or personal wrangling. The *Conservative* will do full justice and will perform its full duty to the cause, to the Confederacy, to the national administration, to the State and the people, and so will Gov. Vance, if our neighbor will help us rather than attempt to browbeat us, or assail Governor Vance."

If the Press, henceforth, is to be conducted by detailed men, the *Confederate* is evidently attempting to make its sailing and election sure; and the *Conservative* is certainly unwilling to be left out. *Confed.* has the inside track, and it must not be offended. For short, sharp and inglorious feuds, terminated by backdowns and backsaws, the *Confederate* and *Conservative* are entitled to all the honors due such conduct. We look for peace between them for the next three days.

ORIGINAL SECESSIONISTS CAUGHT AT LAST IN THE HOME GUARD.—*Gallia est omnis divisa in partes tres.* All gall (and wormwood to the original secessionists) is divided into three parts. Of these the First Class occupy the front part for thirty days and an additional twenty days; the Second Class another part for thirty days, and the Third Class the third part for thirty days. These all continue to the last man and the last dollar and differ only in the times of their occupation.—*Approved Translation of Cæsar.*

MESSAGE

OF

HIS EXCELLENCY, Z. B. VANCE,

TO THE

General Assembly of North Carolina.

Gentlemen of the Senate and House of Commons.

Two years ago I issued my first message to the General Assembly of North Carolina amid the stirring scenes of war, fondly trusting that I might greet the next convocation of the people's representatives rejoicing in the grateful prospect of peace and independence. That hope, like most of the short-sighted desires of man God has not seen proper to cause us to realize. After two years of fierce and consuming war, waged with all our energies, and attended with all its inseparable calamities, social, political and physical, we meet to-day, gentlemen, but to continue those arduous labors which bore as heavily upon your predecessors and myself. Whatever may be the result, I can but hope that our co-operation may be as sincere and tempered with as much forbearance. I proceed then at once to give you a statement of the condition of our affairs and to suggest such remedies for whatever may be wrong as my observations and experience may have enabled me to recommend.

With sincere gratitude to the Giver of all good, I announce that the crops of the past season were very fair, and in some localities excellent. Notwithstanding partial failures of the corn crop here and there, it is estimated that there is an ample supply of the staff of life to prevent not only starvation, but even any actual suffering, if it can be placed within the reach of the poor.

Since the adjournment of your predecessors, the enemy have encroached none upon our territory, except by the recapture of the town of Plymouth, and the consequent evacuation of Washington; events greatly to be deplored. The western border is, however, subject to constant raids, and the situation of the inhabitants is distressing in the extreme. Murder by lawless men, many of them our own citizens, acting or pretending to act under commission from the enemy, swarm from the mountain frontier; murdering, burning and destroying. Totally regardless of the laws of civilization, they have inaugurated a system of cruelty, at which humanity shudders. I have written to Gen. Breckinridge, and urged him to take such steps as may be in his power to stop such proceedings, but I do not yet know what may be the result. Nor is the interior of the State entirely free from the disorders naturally to be expected from a state of continued war. Deserters representing almost every State in the Confederacy infest the swamps and mountains of many counties; stealing, plundering and in many instances murdering the inhabitants. In some places they muster in such force as to almost amount to a suspension of the civil authority, aided and protected as they are by their relations and friends. All of my efforts to abate the nuisance by offers of pardon having proved fruitless, I see no remedy for the evil, but to outlaw them, and drive them from the State by the strong hand. If my control over the Militia for this purpose were unrestrained, I am confident I would easily rid the community of this pest. I also recommend that the law against harboring, aiding and sheltering desertion, be amended so as to facilitate the making of the proof required to convict, and that it be made the duty of all civil, as well as military officers to assist in their arrest under such penalties as will enforce obedience. Too much importance cannot well be attached to this subject, since it has become not only of great moment to the well being of the army, but also to the security of society and the execution of the law.

I feel quite ashamed also to add that a number of the Home Guard in certain interior counties, holding both civil and military offices, actuated either by treason or cowardice, or perhaps both, have recently deserted and fled to the enemy. I earnestly recommend that you take such steps for the punishment of such a crime by confiscation or otherwise as may deter others from such cowardly and degrading treason. There should be no more trifling in this matter. Those who seek the aid of our enemies should share the fate of enemies. The blood of our dead heroes, as well as the living, who carry their lives in their hands every day, demand that the punishment awarded by all civilized communities to treason should be meted out to traitors. If there is to be no punishment for this kind of treason, loyal men are entitled to know it. Whenever we quietly suffer treason to attain a greater immunity from dangers and hardships than patriotism we may expect the cause to perish.

I regret to say that the blockade running operations of the State are pretty well stopped. The regulations imposed by the Confederate Government, in defiance as I think of the act of Congress to which I have heretofore adverted, have operated so injuriously as to compel me in a measure to withdraw our vessels from the trade. After losses by detentions, the surrender of cargo, specie, &c., of not less than two hundred dollars in gold, I regret also to have to announce the loss of the Steamer *Advance* during the month of September. This noble vessel, the pride of the State, and benefactor of our soldiers and people, was captured by the enemy after she had successfully made her way through the blockade squadron in consequence of the seizure of her foreign coal for the use of the cruiser *Tallahassee*, compelling her to put to sea with North Carolina coal. This being unsuited to her furnaces and machinery rendered her incapable of making more than half her usual speed, and left behind her a dense volume of black smoke, by which she was easily followed and captured. So obviously is her loss attributable to unwarranted seizure of her coal that I trust you will memorialize for compensation. The unwise policy of making our only remaining seaport a resort for our cruisers cannot be too strongly condemned. It has doubled the stringency of the blockade, has already caused the loss of many valuable steamers, and will ultimately provoke the utmost efforts of the enemy to capture Wilmington. It is no exaggeration to say that the *Advance* alone in solid benefits has been worth more to our government than all the cruisers we have ever put afloat. Why it should be the policy of our government to compel the State to quit the importation of supplies for the common benefits and then pursue a course with our armed vessels so well calculated to crush all importations whatsoever is to me inexplicably strange. These cruisers sally forth with the coal seized from steamers engaged in bringing us supplies of vital importance, thus ensuring their capture, destroy a few insignificant smacks, which only serve to irritate the enemy, and then steam back into Wilmington to seize more coal, bringing down upon the inlets a new swarm of the enemy's gunboats.

Where our supply of shoes is to come from this winter I do not know. I have an abundant supply at the Islands, but have now no means of getting them in. I trust you will again instruct our representatives in Congress to ask for a repeal of these regulations. This done, our remaining steamers could soon bring in the many valuable supplies we have bought abroad. The act of Congress authorizing the President to impose regulations upon commerce expressly provides "that nothing herein contained shall be so construed as to prohibit the Confederate States or any of them, from exporting any of said articles on their accounts." What policy so urgently requiring the States to be forced by executive construction out of the benefit of this proviso, influences our government, I have not been able to learn. The construction is that if a State owns the vessel out and out, the restrictions shall not be imposed, but if she owns a part or merely charters the entire vessel for the voyage, then she must surrender half her cargo space to the government, and give the bond to return, &c. The allegation that private ships should not be allowed to escape restrictions by selling a part interest to the State is only specious. My application to the late Secretary of the Treasury, disclosing the actual interest of the State in the Collie line of steamers, and asking only to have that *interest* exempted, was peremptorily refused. It seems to me, therefore, in the absence of any solid reason for the action of the government, that wisdom and true policy demand the repeal of the laws authorizing the impositions of these regulations, and that every possible inducement should be held out to the States to exchange their great staples for supplies for the common benefit.

Fortunately of clothing and blankets we still have an abundance. A full exhibit of our operations in the Quartermaster's Department, including this subject, will be found in the report of Adjt. Gen. Gatlin, which goes herewith, and which I commend to your consideration.—From this it will be seen that not only have the army and the people been supplied with many articles without loss, but with actual profit to the State, notwithstanding the fears of some to the contrary. It has not been our aim to make money, but to supply the necessities of our people and army for simply cost and charges, which has been done. In regard to instructions which have been published against this enterprise, I can only say that I challenge the strictest investigation. Much has, perhaps, been done that ought not, and many losses have been sustained in which no living man could prevent in so reckless and dangerous a trade, and many impositions have been practised upon us that were unavoidable on account of our unrecognized and defenseless condition abroad. But a fair investigation, will, I think, satisfy even the man who is opposed to furnishing a soldier a pair of shoes and a blanket, unless the State were to make money by the transaction, that all these benefits have been conferred without loss and even with a handsome profit.

It has seemed a little strange that there should be found among us any to object to this enterprise, even should it have occasioned the loss of money. It is certainly a very narrow-minded view of the subject to regard it as a matter of dollars and cents. The saving of life and health, and the cheerfulness of spirit imparted to our soldiers, and the comfort added to our people by the introduction of indispensable articles not obtainable in the Confederacy, is invaluable. No money estimate can measure these benefits. A debt abroad, it must also be remembered, is quite a different thing from a debt created at home. Both are to be redeemed in gold at the face value of our bonds, but for the one we receive gold *value*, and the other Confederate value, so to speak. Take one of our State bonds for $1,000, issued here for example, and one of our cotton warrants sold abroad for the same sum. For the first we receive seventy-four dollars only, specie value, according to the calculation of the Treasurer, whilst for the last we receive one thousand dollars of specie value. The last bond nobody grudges to redeem. Again, had we been condemned to rely upon our State for clothing, blankets and shoes, the same quantity of very inferior articles could have been obtained, if at all, only by the seizure of almost every pound of wool and leather in the State, greatly enhancing the price and the public distress. It would appear, therefore, to every candid mind, not only indispensable to import those articles, but also economical in every sense of the word. The simplest way after all to look at it would be to consider what has been imported, and ask if it was indispensably necessary, and if so, could it have been obtained at home, and if so, at what price?

You will perceive the great difficulty of rendering a simplified statement of the account, owing to a part being a specie and a part a Confederate currency transaction. This, with the constant fluctuations in the value of money and exchange has rendered such a statement almost impossible. It is believed, however, that the accompanying statement of Major John Devereux, marked A, presents as fair and simple an exposition as can be given. By this it will be seen that including ships, cotton, and exchange, we have a balance in our favor in specie of $126,957,30, and on the currency account a balance of $4,852,567,50.

The following amounts have been expended for the benefit of the State, for part of which special appropriations would have otherwise been made, and which this department has the right to account for as profits, viz:

Clothing issued to State Troops,	$550,000 00
Paid into the Treasury,	391,102 72
Ordnance and Ordnance, stores,	488,870 45
Clothing issued Surgeon General's Department,	35,000 00
State Bonds, (sale of Advance),	460,000 00
Medicines furnished Surgeon General,	170,993 00
Supplies furnished Deaf and Dumb Asylum,	20,550 00
Stationary furnished Secretary of State,	286 81 20
Total	$2,146,197 57

There is also in the hands of and due to Major Dowd of the Clothing Department, the sum of $2,672,990 00 which if so ordered can be made available to the Treasury for the current fiscal year. My intention was to buy cotton, tobacco, &c., for exportation so as to make the ships cargo inward by the cargo outward without any connection with the Treasury, but probably it would be better to divert it to this purpose to aid in availing an increase of the public debt, and depend upon the proceeds of the supplies on hand to furnish the means for exportation.—This sum added to the above will, when paid into the Treasury, extinguish the original appropriation of $2,340,000 leaving a balance of $2,495,187, which with the article on hand, estimated at prices paid by Confederate Quartermaster General, which are far below the market price, will I conceive constitute the nett profits realized.

It is proper to add that I have reason for believing the estimate for funds abroad to be far below the truth, and that there are large quantities of shoes, cards, cloth and blankets, iron, bacon, &c., bought and paid for yet abroad which do not come into this calculation.

Under authority conferred by the last Legislature, I have reappointed our former agent, Mr. John White, who has gone to Europe with instructions to wind up our business there and forward as soon as possible, such statements as will enable us to make a partial statement with the public auditor. Until this is done we cannot show positively how the accounts stand and these statements are furnished merely for your information.

For a statement of the condition of our finances and the indebtedness of the State, I refer you to the report of Mr. Worth, our very efficient Public Treasurer. Being well adapted by talents and experience to the conduct of financial affairs, I am generally content to abide by all his suggestions in that regard. I am sorry, however, that I cannot yield the same assent to his advice as to military affairs, and the method of conducting the war.

I can see great propriety in the retention by the State of a small military force in time of war, and very little in transferring absolutely all her physical power to other hands. The time has already come when, to say the best of it, the assertion of a right as pertaining to a sovereign State is worth more if backed by some show of physical power to enforce it. Neither can I regard it as in any wise anomalous that the State should employ her militia in trying to arrest the numerous bands of deserters who infest the country, robbing and murdering the citizens and in some instances compelling a strong force to be under arms to protect the sittings of the courts. The anomaly, if any there be in the case, might certainly be found in the Government permitting these outlaws to set the civil authorities at defiance, pillage and murder at will, until loyal citizens flee for life, and not undertaking to prevent it, because such prevention would increase the State taxes! As a matter of course it is expected that the Confederate government will ultimately assume all military outlays necessarily incurred by the States for that defence of themselves which it is unable to render. But even if it should not, I submit we must be protected nevertheless: and the objection that in protecting ourselves we are also assisting to execute a law of Congress will hardly hold good. Doubtless it would be a good thing, if a people could carry on a war and preserve internal quiet without any expenditure of money at all. I say *doubtless*, because to my knowledge it has never been tried. But having before our eyes the very strongest evidence of the constant necessity of these troops, I can see no way to incur the debt and do our utmost to protect the country and execute the laws.

Doubtless the arrangement might be made with the Confederate government to assume the payment of State forces now, especially of our regulars and the Home Guard on duty at the front, as both are under Confederate officers and doing the service of Confederate troops.

I however, concur in the Treasurer's recommendation that the taxes will have to be considerably increased for the next fiscal year. In addition to the slight increase in the military appropriations add some small sums hereafter mentioned for the securing of a proper supply of salt, I hope it will not be necessary to enlarge the existing appropriations only in regard to the families of our indigent soldiers. It is admitted to be our imperative duty to provide for these persons, and the system now pursued by the counties in providing each for its own soldiers families, I conceive to be unjust to themselves. A poor county, possessing few slaves, but a large white population, would be taxed with the support of three or four times the number of persons that a wealthy county, with a small white population, and double the ability to pay, would have to care for. I regard the support of these families as much a public tax as that of the soldier himself, and that the true principle is to levy it upon the State at large. It is sufficient that in times like these the counties have to support their own poor, not the families of soldiers. I therefore recommend an appropriation of two millions in currency, and the imposition of a tax in kind, say one-twentieth bushel of corn, wheat and peas, gallon of syrup, &c., so arranged and systematized as you may deem best.

From a careful observation of the difficulties experienced by the county supply commissioners last year, and owing to the impressment and tithe law of Congress, now rendered still greater by the bonding of a large portion of our farmers to the Confederate government, I am convinced that this is the surest and best way to provide for the poor. Surely no humane or patriotic citizen can object to this plan. If it should meet your approbation, the sooner it is adapted the better, as the season is already far advanced. I deem it unnecessary to elaborate this suggestion, as you will doubtless be able to mature the plan of operating better than I can myself.

I desire to call your attention to the condition of the Militia and the Guard for Home Defence, which requires some additional legislation. Both of these organizations were put on foot when the territory allotted to the different regiments and battalions contained men sufficient to fill them to the numbers required by law. Both have been stripped by conscription until scarcely anything remains of either regiment or battalion but officers. When I now call out the Home Guard for State Defence, I have to put many companies together in order to get one of convenient size, and the supernumerary officers, constituting a large per cent. of the whole force, are sent home. As many cannot be found to serve in the ranks. This causes the greatest inconvenience and injustice. The only remedy is reorganization and consolidation. I, therefore, recommend the abolition of the Home Guard organization as being one too many, and the passage of a law authorizing the combination of the skeleton companies of the Militia into new regiments, having the numbers necessary to take the field at once, and so that all may be compelled to do duty alike. I deem it unnecessary further to give the details of the proposed plan, as the Adjutant General will present them fully to your Military Committee in a form which has my approval.

I also recommend the extension of the age to which men are required to serve in the militia to fifty-five years.—Though there are not a great many men at that age capable of active field service, there are yet many who could perform most material service in arresting deserters and repressing disorder at home, whose accession would greatly strengthen this important arm of the State.

The record of the country will bear witness, gentlemen, that I have never sought to have extraordinary powers of any kind conferred upon me, being content to abide by our ancient customs even when usual circumstances have rendered them abortive. But I am firmly convinced by actual experience that it is impossible to enforce discipline and obedience to orders in a military organization throughout the State without summary powers in the Commander-in Chief to drop the offender from the rolls for certain specific offences. With great hesitation therefore, and moved by a sincere conviction of duty, I recommend the conferreing of this power on the Executive to continue only during the war, and so restricted as you may deem necessary to guard against its improper exercise.

In this connection I will ask your consideration of a copy of the resolutions adopted by a meeting of the Governors of the States of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama and Mississippi, held in Augusta, Ga., on the 17th ult., and request you to regard them of a part of this message. This meeting was invited by one in the earnest hope that something might be agreed upon to aid in reinforcing our armies and rendering uniform the action of the State in many important particulars, especially with regard to the exemption from Conscription of State officers. After some days of free and harmonious interchange of opinions the result was the resolutions referred to. That referring to State forces doing duty beyond their own borders had allusion only to special and extraordinary emergencies, when as often happens the proper defensive point may be beyond the State line and not within it.

Contrary to the impression sought to be made by some, the resolution relating to the impressment or conscription of slaves was by no means intended to include the arming of them, much less their final emancipation, which I take it would follow as a natural consequence. I supposed that as property their temporary services were within reach of the government like all other property, to be employed as pioneers, erecting fortifications, cooks, teamsters, hospital stewards, laborers in the several Departments and wherever in short the negro could take the place of any ablebodied white man who could carry a musket. Under no circumstances would I consent to see them *armed*, which I would regard as not only dangerous in the extreme but as less degrading only than their employment in this capacity by our enemies. The proposition to emancipate them by the Confederate Government (which in conscience should be done if they fought in our armies) I regard it as entirely out of the question. I imagine that such an idea as abolishing slavery by the general government advocated five years ago would have made people stare, and caused some little excitement. This course would it seems to me surrender the entire question which has ever separated the North from the South, would stultify ourselves in the eyes of the world, and render our whole resolution nugatory—a more objectless waste of human life. I need not allude at all to the constitutional question involved, which I presume must be understood by this time. Our independence I imagine is chiefly desirable for the preservation of our great institutions, the principal of which is slavery; and it is only to be won by the blood of white freemen. The slave, however, should certainly be made to do his part as a non-combatant.

The resolution referring to the reinforcement of the army is worthy of your special and earnest attention.—The Supreme Court having, in the case of Johnson vs. Mallett, affirmed the opinion advanced by me in my last message, that the exemption of officers and agents of the State is derived from higher grounds than act of Congress, thus placing it as favorably as the friends of State sovereignty desire, it becomes us to examine carefully to see if there be any who could, of our own grace, be spared to the service of the country. I know that the growing disposition of the public to do this has received a severe check in the revocation of details by which the War Department has stripped the country bare of its most valuable and indispensable mechanics and artizans, still there are quite a number of our officers whose official services are not indispensable, and who are neither farmers nor mechanics. With the intention of such I do not sympathize, and think it a hardship that they should act the part of ease and comparative idleness whilst others bear the heat and burthens of the day. Should you not think proper to turn them over to conscription, then I think discretion should be vested in the Executive when a less number than the whole of the militia or home guard is called for, to discriminate against those who are not producers or mechanics. And if in the reorganization of the militia the power was vested in the Governor to appoint as officers only persons or useful mechanics, much good might be accomplished and much dissatisfaction removed from the army and people. My observation has been that it is not so much the character of exempted persons, many of whom were, if not producers, are the worst of speculators, which causes the dissatisfaction.—A wise policy calls upon us to remove, if not by the means I suggest, then in some other way.

By a recent agreement, entered into between our government and that of the enemy, it is provided that each may have the privilege of supplying its soldiers held as prisoners of war by the other with certain necessary articles. Judge Quid, our Commissioner of Exchange, informs me that the same privilege will be extended to the States. I therefore ask your consent to expend, should it be necessary, a portion of our funds abroad, not exceeding £5,000 sterling, for the benefit of North Carolina soldiers held in Northern prisons—officers and men. I understand the United States will parole any officer designated for this purpose which would guarantee an easy and proper disposition of the funds.

The report of the Surgeon General, which is sent in, is worthy of your consideration. I doubt if any department of the State government has done more good to our soldiers with so small an expenditure of money. Every effort will be made to increase its usefulness and extend its aid wherever a soldier can be found.

I desire also to call your attention to the subject of the supply of salt. The monthly reports of Mr. D. G. Worth, Superintendent of the State works at Wilmington, are herewith submitted. From these it will be seen that, owing to the unwarranted (as I conceive) interference of the General commanding that department, the production of salt from that source has greatly fallen off and considerable loss has been incurred in labor and materials. After appealing in vain to General Beauregard, the Secretary of War, and being apprehensive finally of their destruction in case of an attack upon Wilmington, I have at length ordered the removal of the property to the railroad. My intention was to re-erect them at some other point, if such could be found, where salt is not held in such disesteem, and its manufacture would be deemed injurious to the cause of the Confederacy. The correspondence with Confederate officials on this subject is also submitted, and I shall await your advice as to the proper place for putting them in operation again, which I think indispensable to be done.

I have received no written report for many months from Mr. Woodfin, our commissioners at Saltville, Virginia, but understand they are making about 150 bushels per day. The principal difficulty at that point is in getting it away, the transportation being entirely under the control of the Confederate government, and the State of Virginia. I have recently been endeavoring to hire or buy engines to put on the Virginia roads to transport our salt and hope to succeed. Without this, the chance for getting any is bad, except in wagons. Though Mr. Woodfin has also made an excellent contract with Stewart, Buchanan & Co., for the purchase of 54,000 bushels at six dollars per bushel, deliverable at the works. A considerable quantity of this has already been delivered and paid for, and more is ready awaiting transportation. An appropriation is called for to meet this amount, which can be refunded to the Treasurer when the salt is sold.—A small appropriation is also required to pay the amount of taxes levied, somewhat to my surprise, by the State of Virginia upon our property at the works, likewise a somewhat larger one for the erection of those at Wilmington. The papers submitted will enable your committee to estimate the amounts required. Notwithstanding all the difficulties thrown in our way, I think I could safely assure you of a supply of salt provided transportation can be had.

The subject of Common Schools is one which I beg you will not forget amid the great concerns of the war. The efforts making by the friends of education with our zealous and indefatigable Superintendent at their head, to prevent the public from losing sight of this great interest, is worthy of our admiration. I earnestly recommend to your consideration the whole subject, and especially the system of graded schools advocated by the Superintendent, for which memorials will be presented by the Literary Board, and the Educational Association of North Carolina. I also suggest that regular teachers be exempt from State military duty whilst employed in teaching.—Though fully aware of the importance of their vocation, I have not felt at liberty to excuse them under existing laws. The Common Schools should surely be kept going at every cost, and if sufficient inducements cannot be offered to disabled soldiers and educated women to take hold of them, the necessary means should be exempted. Surely, though, if convinced of the great necessity, our patriotic country women would assist, in the absence of those male instructors in preparing the minds of the rising generation, to appreciate the Government which this one is bleeding to establish. When we see so little doing to educate the youth soon to succeed us, and behold abroad the vicious and demoralizing influences everywhere blighting the land, it is enough to fill one with shuddering for the future. Truly the mental sorrows are gaping for the seed, and if the good be not put in the crop of evil will be spontaneous and fearful. It is with pride that I observe the publication in our State of various new school books, creditable alike to the authors and to the public which has demanded them. Our great system of Common Schools is, after all, our only true and solid foundation for public education, and demands your constant and fostering care.

The execution of the laws becomes more and more difficult, owing not so much to the increase of crime, in my opinion, as to the want of boldness in the civil magistrates. Many complaints continue to reach me from all parts of the State of depredations and outrages of straggling soldiers, illegal impressments of property by Confederate Agents, and many high handed violations of civil rights by military commanders. Most of the sufferers appeal to me for redress which I am often unable to afford them. They forget that the law still exists, and that it is their right and duty to apply it, whenever and by whomsoever aggrieved, in the ancient way. The General in command, and the private soldier alike, may be and should be arrested for any offence against the rights or liberties of the citizen, and if resistance is made, the whole military force of the State would be brought to bear, to enforce submission. One wrong redressed by the *law* would be worth twenty redressed by Executive appeal to the superior officer of the offender.

In this connection I call your attention to the insufficiency of the pay of our Judges. Their expenses should be borne whilst on circuit without limitation of the amount, at least. I regard their situation in this respect as worse than any other public servants, and earnestly invite you to the remedy.

The war still drags its slow length along. Gen. Lee has been mate ially reinforced, and all fears of the early capture of Petersburg and Richmond are dissipated. Our people and armies, with a wonderful elasticity of spirit, have recovered from the effects of our reverses in the Valley of Virginia and in the Southwest. The campaign of 1864, the bloodiest by far of any yet fought on the continent, bids fair to close without a particle of vantage to our enemies, if not with positive advantage to our arms.

Nobody has yet starved and with sufficient care nobody will during the coming season. But the end of this war and the return of peace seems still hid from human vision. When it shall come, how it shall be raised, and with what body it shall come, are questions it is not in my power to answer. The glimmering prospects we thought we saw in the spring and early summer seem to have vanished.

It is a matter of sincere congratulation, however, that the good sense and conservatism of our people have rescued our State from the ruin of attempting to seek for it by separate action. Their unparalleled unanimity at the polls has put to rest all our apprehensions on that score, and satisfied our enemies and our friends that North Carolina will share the fate for weal or woe of her confederates. A nobler moral spectacle has seldom been exhibited than that of our army and people in ratifying anew the plighted honor of their conviction, after almost four years of such suffering and bloodshed as rarely happens to the lot of nations. Suffering men and women and children at home, and wearied and blood-stained soldiers on their knees in the trenches at Petersburg, with the enemies shot crashing through their ranks as they cast their ballots, vied with each other in the noble task of upholding the honor of their State and the independence of their country. If I have ever maintained a constant and abiding faith in our ultimate triumph, I owe that faith more than to skillful generals, great and gallant armies, ships of war or fortified cities, to that pure and unselfish patriotism which glows in the bosom of our people. In spite of all we see of the frailties of human nature, the greed of gain, extortion and rapacity, selfishness, grinding of the poor, indifference to the agonies of our country, and all the ways of the heartless and the riven promises of the unpatriotic.

I have yet, in my two years of close intercourse with the people of my native State, ever found a pure and undying flame of that bright and glorious love of country which can make the poorest widow or the humblest boy a kinsman of the Angels. And I have said, it cannot be that God will reject all this sacrifice and count as naught all this patience and long suffering because of the wickedness of some; that the little rills of patriotic love trickling from the mountain gorge, flowing onward through the plain and receiving its tributaries of blood in every valley, must yet reach the sea, in strength and volume mighty enough to bear in triumph the ark of Southern freedom which we are struggling to launch upon its bosom. Let us continue to sustain our government in all rightful and necessary powers, and give to that wonderful and victorious army every possible physical and moral support; let us while watching anxiously every visible and reasonable means of peace, eschew every plausible bypath whose mile marks point to ruin and dishonor; let us accept the simple faith of the patriot in the justice of our cause which leadeth to salvation, and avoid the learned scepticism of the doubter which taketh hold on hell, and the result will yet be all that the friend of good government and human freedom could desire. A nation purified by sorrow, strengthened by suffering and wise from the bloody lessons of civil war, shall yet, I humbly trust in God, establish and perpetuate, for their fortunate children, a government rich in the traditions of liberty and civilization.

ZEBULON B. VANCE.

A CONFLICT—GEN. MARTIN IN BUSINESS.—The last Salisbury *Watchman* contains an advertisement signed by James W. Wilson, Engineer and Superintendent of the Western N. C. Railroad, in which he states that special order No. 16, from Brig. Gen. Martin, forbidding the shipment of farm products from the Western part of this State, "is unwarranted by any power given him by Congress"—"that freight on this Road will be shipped as heretofore"—and that "agents will obey orders by no one except the President or Superintendent."

We are not informed of the reasons which have influenced Gen. Martin in this matter, but, whatever they may be, he is bound to respect the civil law. We take it for granted that every bushel of grain in the Western counties is needed to support the people in that section; and if any of this grain is being sent to Salisbury to be distilled into whiskey, we cannot blame the General for stopping it by the strong hand. We learn that three hundred bushels of grain are consumed per day, by the government distillery at that place, in making whiskey. If this is so, we hope the Legislature will take steps at once to abate this distillery as a nuisance and curse to the people.—*Standard.*

It is a notable fact that most of the evil suggestions which obstruct the progress of the Confederacy, and militiate against the success of the cause, emanate from Georgia.—*Confederate.*

The tune of the *Confederate* has changed. A short time since all the treason was in North Carolina, but *now*, it seems, Georgia is obstructing the Confederacy and operating against the cause. How is this? The answer is easy. According to the *Confederate*, and other minions of the Richmond administration, "the cause" and "the Confederacy" are bound up with, and mean nothing more nor less than Mr. Davis himself and his office holders. Everything which "militates against," or "obstructs" them in their strides to absolute power, or interferes with their control of the offices and honors of the country, is regarded as hostile to the Confederate cause.

The authorities and people of Georgia need no defence at our hands. They are much truer to the Confederacy than Mississippi, the President's own State. Gov. Brown is ridiculed and reviled because he desires peace, but he can afford to look with calm scorn on his assailants, whether at Richmond or Raleigh. History will take care of him. He will be remembered and honored as the champion of State rights and the friend of peace, long after his assailants shall have been forgotten.

☞ **Job Printing.**—Having an abundance of material and good workmen we are prepared to execute all orders for JOB PRINTING with dispatch.